

The Pensacola Journal

BY
THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

FRANK L. MAYES President and General Manager.

MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Offices—108 and 110 East Government Street.
TELEPHONE NO. 38.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
One Month45
One Week10

Papers on sale at all news stands.

PENSACOLA, FLA., JAN. 8, 1905.

Post Office Records Attest

The Pensacola Journal's Circulation.

A few days ago, The Journal addressed an inquiry to Postmaster W. H. Northup, in reference to the amount of second-class newspaper matter, on which postage is paid, sent out through his office for the year 1904. The information requested was for a statement of the total amount of such matter, with the amount of postage paid on same; and the amount entered by The Pensacola Journal, with the amount of postage thereon. The figures received are decidedly interesting, and particularly so to advertisers, showing as they do the relation which The Journal's mail circulation bears to the combined circulation of the newspapers mailed in this city. Here is Postmaster Northup's reply:

PENSACOLA POST OFFICE,
(Office of the Postmaster.)
Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla., January 5, 1905.

The Pensacola Journal,
City.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your inquiry, the records of this office show that there was paid by The Journal during the year 1904 for newspaper, \$276.56, for 27,656 pounds of matter.

The aggregate amount of newspaper and periodical postage collected by this office for the same period was \$429.73, representing 42,973 lbs.

Very respectfully,
W. H. NORTHUP,
Postmaster.

These figures, presented in tabulated form, show the relation of The Journal's mail circulation to the total combined second-class matter as follows:

Total newspaper matter 42,973 lbs.
Amount entered by The Daily and Weekly Journal 27,656 lbs.

All other papers 15,317 lbs.

Total Postage Paid \$429.73
Paid by The Journal 276.56

Paid by all other papers \$153.17

These figures will be better understood by a little analysis showing what they actually represent, as follows:

The Daily and Weekly Journal 27,656 lbs.
All other papers—
The Daily News,
The Weekly News,
The Reporter,
The Baptist Messenger,
The Florida Sentinel,
The Exponent,
The Brotherhood 15,317 lbs.

Total Second-class matter 42,973 lbs.

From these postoffice records it will be seen that The Journal circulates through the mail over 64 per cent. of the total second-class matter entered at Pensacola. In other words, it lacks only 2 per cent. of circulating twice as much matter as all the other publications in the city combined.

As The Journal's city circulation, which does not go through the postoffice at all, is equally as large in proportion to the total newspaper circulation in the city, an advertiser can readily see that his advertisement in The Journal is read by practically two times the number of people who would read it if it were placed in all the other city publications combined. Not only this, but there is probably not one person out of ten in the city, who takes any other paper at all, but who also takes The Journal.

Go over these figures carefully, Mr. Advertiser, and then consolidate your advertising in the paper which is read by two persons where all the others combined are read by only one.

er is interested in it. Every timber man and turpentine man who has got all the timber and turpentine off his land that he expects to get can make his waste land valuable and saleable by proving the worth of such an enterprise, and these men particularly should be interested in it.

The problem which West Florida must now solve is the utility of its soil. Judge Porter is engaged in solving the problem.

THE ABOLITION OF THE TIME-HONORED GRAND JURY.

The ancient bulwark of Anglo-Saxon justice, the grand jury, is to be abolished in Minnesota. A constitutional amendment for that purpose received 121,000 majority in the recent election. So far as the information goes, no other state, or county, has ever abolished or set aside the grand jury system. It seems that the failure of the grand jury to meet the expectations of the public in the famous Ames case had a great deal to do with the large vote against the system.—Savannah News.

Our contemporary is, in part, mistaken. The grand jury was abolished in the state of South Dakota several years ago. That is, it was practically abolished. A judge may, at his own discretion, upon petition of the state's attorney in important cases, still order the grand jury drawn, but such cases are exceptionally rare if not altogether unheard of. There are also, we believe, several other states which have either partially or entirely abolished this ancient institution, though we have not the references at hand enabling us to cite specific cases.

The Journal has always been of the opinion that the grand jury, under our present system for the administration of justice, is like the fifth wheel of a wagon; an altogether useless encumbrance. There was a time, in the history of England, when the grand jury was a useful and probably necessary institution, but it has, in a general way, long since outlived whatever usefulness it may at one time have possessed.

The grand jury, as in fact the jury system, probably had its origin in the advent in England of William the Conqueror and his Norman army, when the King was in need of definite and accurate information regarding the condition of the New Kingdom which he had settled down to rule. One of the methods employed for securing this information was to require twelve men of each neighborhood to give the facts under oath. This method was continued under other kings, and from it there grew up in the courts the practice of deciding disputes by the same agency. From the original body which investigated and reported facts and conditions, and the other body which decided disputes, there was evolved the grand jury and the petit jury—institutions which for over 900 years have formed a part of the great Anglo-Saxon system of jurisprudence.

But, while the petit jury will probably always remain a part of our system for the administration of justice, the grand jury has practically outlived its original purpose. Where it was originally intended to make investigations and gather information, we now have public examiners, sheriffs, constables, county solicitors, and states attorneys, and if these officers do their duty there can be no work for a grand jury to perform.

In discussing the same subject the Jacksonville Metropolis, in reference to the action of Minnesota, says:

We wish it were abolished in other states, as it has been demonstrated that there are better, more speedy and satisfactory methods of disposing of crime. The criminal courts of Florida are proof of this. The county solicitor is the grand jury as well as the prosecutor. He files the charges and the cases are tried, and that ends it, and why could this not be done in the circuit and United States courts, too?

It could be done, and is done in some states. As we said above, if the officers do their duty, as they take oath that they will do, there is absolutely no work that a grand jury can perform, and if there is now any possible reason for its continued existence it can be for no other purpose than to keep tabs on the officers themselves and see that they observe their oath of office.

AN HONORABLE DEFEAT VS. A STRADDLE CAMPAIGN.

The Live Oak Crescent, Col. Fred L. Robertson's paper, makes the following very direct, but altogether pertinent comment on a subject that is just now commanding more or less attention:

Some of the Democratic newspapers are speculating already on the prospect of Hon. William J. Bryan as the Democratic nominee for president in 1908, and are asserting that he is laying his plans to that end, and is seeking to capture the party machinery from what is known as the re-organizers, and some of the papers are seeking to belittle Bryan and make fun of him.

Bryan has shown himself to be a whole lot bigger man than those who undertook the reorganization of the party prior to the last campaign, and the effort to belittle him will fall flat. He has a larger personal following to-day than any other single man in America, and while he may never be president, yet his honesty will give him an influence and control in the party none other can take from him.

It was loudly proclaimed before the nomination by those Democrats that professed political foresight, that a conservative man was needed to lead the party. They had their way, the conservative candidate received nearly two million votes less than Mr. Bryan received, and Mr. Bryan polled nearly a million more votes than the successful candidates for president in the two campaigns preceding his nomination.

The Democracy met a Waterloo in 1904 because it tried to straddle every issue and to have a platform that was no platform at all. It tried to please everybody and succeeded in pleasing nobody. Bryan was twice defeated, but he was defeated with a respectable vote to his credit, and we'd rather see our candidate a man of principles, standing on a platform that means something, and receiving a respectable vote than to have a candidate stand for nothing, and be defeated as Parker was.

We can not imagine what the reorganizers will base their claim for recognition upon, certainly not upon anything they got out of the recent campaign.

If Bryan desires to lead the party again we will not say him "nay." He will at least go down in honest defeat if he fails to win an honest victory, and will leave the party at least a defeat it may be proud of.

All of which is more than we can say of the last defeat. Even the people who drove the Democratic party into it do not seem to take any special pride in the matter now.

There will be more tourists in Pensacola this year than ever before in the history of the city. They are arriving now in large numbers daily and what is more they are just the class of people we want to come here.

We like our tourist friends, but we're not stuck on this northern weather we are getting just now.

A bill has been introduced in the house of representatives granting 640 acres of land, instead of the customary 160 acres, to each homesteader in

essary institution, but it has, in a general way, long since outlived whatever usefulness it may at one time have possessed.

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CIRCULATION
FOR 1904
3540 COPIES DAILY.

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TELEGRAPH SERVICE
BY THE
ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOL. VII.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1905

NO. 1.

The actual number of complete and perfect copies of THE PENSACOLA JOURNAL printed each issue for the year 1904, were as stated below:

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	3300	3300	3300	3450	5000	3600	3600	3450	3450	3500	3500	3525
2.....	3300	3250	3300	3475	4000	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
3.....	3300	3250	3300	3475	4000	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
4.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
5.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
6.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
7.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
8.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
9.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
10.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
11.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
12.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
13.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
14.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
15.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
16.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
17.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
18.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
19.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
20.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
21.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
22.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
23.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
24.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
25.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
26.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
27.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
28.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
29.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
30.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
31.....	3250	3250	3300	3475	3700	3600	3600	3500	3450	3500	3500	3525
Total.....	39050	79100	94950	98050	58150	94650	95500	90800	89850	91675	92516	97200
Daily average for Month.....	3293	3296	3517	3771	3775	3648	3537	3492	3456	3526	3558	3600

The grand total of copies printed during the year 1904, as per above statement, was 1,111,491.

This grand total, 1,111,491, divided by 314 (the actual number of issues) shows the average number of copies printed per issue to have been 3,540.

I hereby certify that the above statements are correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRANK L. MAYES,

MANAGER.

Every advertiser is entitled to know what he is getting for his money. The above statement shows what he gets from The Pensacola Journal.

GROWTH BY YEARS.

1901.....1,887
1902.....2,441
1903.....2,929
1904.....3,540

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th

day of January, 1905.

J. P. STOKES,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Burning of Cotton a Foolish Policy on Part of Planters.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The announcement that several hundred bales of cotton have been burned in Georgia in consequence of the decline in price as the result of the increased estimate, and that it is contemplated to burn throughout the South about two million bales, indicates, if true, a very foolish policy on the part of the planters. In the first place, if there has been raised a crop so much in excess of the world's demands as to warrant such decline, it would be but in accord with the law of supply and demand which fixes the value of every commercial article, and with which it is dangerous to trifle. Instances have happened in the great corn producing West where, from overproduction, the price of corn became so low that it was sometimes used for fuel, but the idea of its waste for the purpose of causing a rise in the market has never been suggested. Though a more perishable commodity than cotton, the more rational course was pursued of storing it for the following season and raising a smaller crop. With cotton this is even more possible, and by adopting that plan and utilizing the land reserved from cotton culture for the production of other crops for which the Southern soil and climate are adapted the end desired could be as easily reached without the senseless waste which burning entails.

While the proposed plan, which had some advocates in the recent Shreveport Cotton Convention, is opposed to sound principles of political economy, and in many ways inadequate to the desired ends, it is objectionable on other practical grounds. In the first place, from the large number of persons engaged in raising cotton and the difficulty of securing co-operation, there is no way in which there could be arranged a co-operative system of burning by which the loss of the product destroyed would fall equally upon the producers who now have cotton unsold. Some enthusiasts or misguided men might submit to the burning of their cotton, but in all such propositions the large majority would hold their surplus for the expected rise just as in all schemes for limiting acreage for wheat, corn, tobacco or other products there are generally enough who will increase the extent of ground given to the crop named at least sufficiently to make up for the decrease by others. If it were possible to effect co-operation to insure a fair and equitable burning or reduction of

the first rank in all the highest fields of intellect who possessed the characteristic marks of the blonde, and this not only in countries where the light type prevails, but also in lands like Italy, where the general complexion of the population is dark.—Garrett Serviss in "Success Magazine."

the wiser plan would be to deal from such hasty expedients and make broader views. In the first place, it is by no means certain that, in view of the preceding short crop, the present one, even if as large as the best report forecasts, will not all be needed to make up the mill deficit of the last year. In the next place there is no guarantee that the spread of the boll weevil during the coming season may not so reduce production as to make the present surplus necessary to take out a sufficient supply. It is scarcely to be that the weevil disaster has been a delusion to be felt no more. The large area in Texas made unproductive by it forbids this conclusion. Its menace is too real to be disregarded.

Besides these considerations it is not sound policy in the South to attempt to force cotton to excessive prices by abnormal production in its volume. Cotton can be raised more cheaply in this country as a profit than in any other, but if the price is forced too high by empirical expedients it will stimulate experiments for its culture in regions of the world where the cost of land and labor is less, and in time its cultivation may become unprofitable here. What is needed in the South is more diversification of crops, with the raising of cotton as a part only of a farming system and as a cash crop, and corn, small grains and grasses for rotation and home consumption for man and beast, except as to surplus. The destruction of the isthmian canal will call for a great increase of all food products of the farm, garden and orchard, and the proximity of the Gulf will give it an advantage over northern belts, by which it should be prepared to profit. Instead, therefore, of being driven into a panic, the adoption of a policy whose advantage seems to be based upon the idea that cotton is the only crop in the South to be relied upon or considered broader views should command the attention of planters and farmers that such delusive suggestions that prosperity is to be promoted by burning their crops, or any part of them, after they have been gathered.

JANUARY MAGAZINE CLIPPING AND COMMENT.

The West Leads the East.